

The weather at major Swissair destinations

20.12.86

	MIN.	MAX.	WIND	SEA
AMSTERDAM	1	5	41	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	3	7	5	Clear
FRANKFURT	1	4	4	Cloudy
GENEVA	3	7	4	Cloudy
PARIS	1	4	4	Cloudy
ROME	3	7	4	Cloudy
VIENNA	3	7	4	Cloudy
ZURICH	3	7	4	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Possible scattered showers.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	High/Low	High/Low	High/Low
Jerusalem	9/7	4-10	10
Golan	100	5-8	9
Nahariya	99	4-7	8
Haifa Port	99	4-7	16
Tiberias	91	9-14	14
Nazareth	99	6-10	10
Afula	88	8-15	15
Shimon	82	8-11	11
Tel Aviv	67	9-17	17
B-G Airport	65	8-15	17
Jericho	55	9-19	16
Gaza	52	9-18	19
Beersheba	59	6-16	18
Eilat	36	8-18	16

China looks at Galilee mushrooms

Jerusalem Post Staff
China is negotiating with the kibbutzim of the Upper Galilee to acquire the know-how to grow the Yarden edible mushroom, which has been developed by the kibbutzim over the past few years.

The contacts with the Chinese began several months ago at a food fair in Europe, and have been conducted by Ya'acov Gali of Kibbutz Ma'ayan Baruch.

The Yarden mushroom has been marketed successfully, according to the kibbutz enterprises of the Upper Galilee, in Israel, Europe and the U.S. Firms in South America, Australia and Southeast Asia had sought to acquire the know-how to grow the mushroom, but negotiations have been conducted so far only with China.

Greece to use Israeli water experts

TEL AVIV (Itim). - Greece will employ Israeli experts to help develop water and energy resources in the Greek islands, George Drys, director-general of the Greek Agriculture Ministry, said here.

Drys was here at the head of a seven-man Greek delegation that visited water installations and examined irrigation systems on moshavim and kibbutzim around the country. The delegation wound up its five-day trip and returned to Greece on Friday.

ECONOMIC

(Continued from Page One)

session in which he expressed enthusiastic support for the tax and money market reforms included in the plan.

Shamir was infuriated on Friday by the absence from the Likud ministerial deliberations of Ariel Sharon and Yitzhak Moda'i. Some participants said they heard Shamir quip that "those who don't want to show up at meetings, might as well quit the government."

The ministers adopted a resolution, which Levy helped draft, rejecting "the extreme onslaught on the programme by Labour."

Though Levy was moderate in his criticism at that meeting, a few hours later he lashed out at the proposed reform in a manner which even his closest supporters could not account for.

He accused the Likud leadership of having made "a political error, which pits the Likud against all the sectors of the economy and might leave us in a cabinet minority. Such a programme must be worked out through prior consultation. Without cooperation, it stands no chance."

He charged that the programme did not guarantee stability or growth, would not guarantee greater investments in industry, harmed the IDF and imposed burden on the poor.

"The assumption that we had a majority was a fatal error," he said. "There is no sense in hitting our heads against the wall. We must stop this whole process and reach agreement with all the other parties and segments of the economy."

Moda'i, who was vacationing in Eilat over the weekend, said he supported the programme. He argued that "no economic plan could guarantee absolute equality. If we allow growth we can have an economy like that of the Dutch or Swiss in a few years."

He accused Labour of insincerity in complaining they were not consulted, as the present proposals were already planned when the first phase of the programme was implemented in 1985.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Army denies brutality charges at Gaza's 'Ansar II'

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Senior military sources yesterday categorically denied Palestinian charges of mistreatment of prisoners at an IDF detention centre in Gaza.

The centre dubbed "Ansar II," was closed down last Thursday, a day after a former detainee charged at a Jerusalem press conference that he and his friends had been made to strip and salute an officer, kiss each other's buttocks and drink water from their shoes.

A thorough investigation ordered by OC Southern Command Aluf Yitzhak Mordechai found the charges were "completely

false," the sources said. Soldiers and officers at the detention centre had testified that it was the prisoners who insulted their jailers, according to the sources.

They said some of the inmates had been released from prison in the April 1985 prisoner exchange with the Ahmed Jibril organization.

A military spokesman denied on Friday that the detention centre had been closed because of the complaints of brutality. "The facility no longer served its purpose, and there was no further need for it," the spokesman said.

He said the "few dozen" detainees left in the camp had been released. But Palestinian sources in Gaza said more than 15 had been transferred to the Gaza prison.

The spokesman denied that the centre had been erected to hold detainees arrested during the recent disturbances in the territories. He said it had been functioning for months as a "questioning centre."

Only one complaint of beating had been confirmed by the army, and the soldier responsible had been tried, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, security forces yesterday sealed the West Bank home of a 16-year-old youth suspected of attacking a soldier with an axe in Ramallah on Thursday. Military sources said the youth had acted on his own initiative and with intent to kill the soldier.

In Beirut a telephone caller claiming to speak for the PLO's Force 17 told a news agency the group was responsible for the attack.

The army yesterday turned back students at a checkpoint on the road leading to An-Najah University in Nablus. Military sources said the checkpoints were set up to prevent planned disturbances at the campus. University officials charged the move was designed to provoke a demonstration which would be used as a justification to close the university.



The yeshiva student suspect, Moshe Shalgi, pictured as he is led into the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court on Friday. Below, a police handler leads his sniffer-dog to the Shavu Baniim Yeshiva in the Old City to search during Friday's search for hidden weapons and explosives.



YESHIVOT

(Continued from Page One)

One of the students called out angrily at the police and TV crew: "You're all Nazis. This is the work of Nazis."

According to one Diaspora Yeshiva administrator, the police went through offices and rooms while Border Police stood guard on the roof. He expressed concern that the search, in front of journalists and cameras, would severely damage his school's image.

Rabbi Mordechai Goldstein, director of Diaspora Yeshiva, said, "We are the victims of a cops-and-robbers game. The police don't know who to suspect so they automatically come to us. They didn't find anything because there is nothing here to find."

Another administrator was more direct. "It was like the Keystone Cops," he said. "They couldn't find anything so they took computer dis-

Paris arms find - Arabs held

PARIS (AP). - French police discovered an arms cache that included 30 kilograms of explosives, five machine guns, and grenades and detained six Middle Easterners for questioning, the Interior Ministry said yesterday.

Security agents found the cache Thursday in a rented garage in Aulnay-Sous-Bois.

The six, picked up in Paris and the provinces, are suspected members of the Moslem Brotherhood, the fundamentalist movement opposed to the Syrian and Egyptian governments.

Iran jailers accused of gouging eyes

NICOSIA (AP). - Iran's opposition group the People's Mujahadeen asserts that jailers in Teheran are gouging out prisoners' eyes before executing them.

The Mujahadeen, in a statement issued in Paris and telecast to the Associated Press in Nicosia, said the eyes were then used in cornea transplants for soldiers injured at the Iran-Iraq war front.

The claims by the exiled group could not be independently confirmed.

Golan, Jordan Rift settlements send SOS for government funds

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

KATZMIN. - Leaders of debt-ridden settlements in the Golan Heights and Jordan Rift are urging the government to shelve plans to establish new communities in Judea, Samaria and other parts of the country.

They say the money should be used instead to bail out kibbutzim and moshavim which are in danger of collapsing, and to stimulate development in existing towns.

The SOS (Save our Settlements) plea was made by Golan Regional Council head Eitan Lis.

"It is absurd for the government to spend millions of dollars founding new settlements when established ones need funds to survive," Lis told The Jerusalem Post.

The 50 settlements in the Golan and Jordan Rift have accumulated

debts of over \$240 million, of which \$100m. is interest on outstanding loans and credit.

Lis said several moshavim were facing imminent collapse because they could not meet debt payment schedules. Many families had moved out and more were considering leaving.

He cited the plight of two Jordan Rift settlements, near Ma'aleh Efraim - Mechora and Hamra - where half the families had left because of debts. Creditors had now attached the assets and income of the remaining settlers.

Of the 30 settlements in the Golan, three were in similar straits and another five were likely to find themselves in the same position unless aid is forthcoming in the next few months, he said. These settlements were Ramot, Givat Yo'av, Neot Golan and Nov. "Each of these

communities has debts totalling \$10m. or more," Lis said.

"They have to repay \$5m. this year, but the most they can afford is \$1m. Unless the government steps in to reschedule their debt, the settlements will collapse. It is as simple as that," he asserted.

Lis explained that many of the settlements had taken out loans for business and development projects. The repayment rates at the time were well within their capabilities, but then they were hit by the triple blows of inflation, the government's austerity programme and soaring interest rates.

He added that established towns like Katzin were stagnating due to lack of investment in commercial projects, especially industry and tourism, and hundreds of houses were unoccupied.

IN BRIEF

Shoshana Miller will be back

Reform convert Shoshana Miller has not left Israel permanently and intends to return as soon as the health of her 85-year-old father permits. This was learned by Mapam MK Yair Tsaaban, who telephoned Miller on Friday following numerous press reports that she had left the country for good.

Tsaaban called upon Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz - who was overruled by the High Court in his bid to register her as a convert in her identity card - to follow the court's instructions and issue Miller's ID card promptly.

More volunteers for combat units

The number of recruits volunteering for service in combat units is rising, after a downturn for several years. Aluf Matan Vilnay, head of manpower in the IDF, told an Israel Radio interviewer Friday evening.

He said supply of candidates for officer training exceeded the demand, even though they were required to stay in the army for an extra year. But problems arose when efforts were made to convince these young people to stay in the career army beyond that extra year.

Referring to career officers' salaries, he said that "nobody expects them to come out millionaires, but if their work is important, there is a certain minimum to which they are entitled."

Sarid goes home

MK Yossi Sarid (Citizens Rights Movement) was discharged from Jerusalem's Hadassah hospital on Friday after suffering a heart attack two weeks ago.

Before he went home, he visited fellow patient David Lipsitz, who was stabbed outside Jerusalem's Damascus Gate last week. The two men wished one another a complete recovery. (Itim)

HANUKKA CANDLES. - A box of 44 Hanukkah candles may cost no more than NIS 0.75 including VAT, according to instructions issued by the Industry and Trade Ministry. In Eilat a box will cost NIS 0.65. The price is 6 per cent higher than last year's.

Petitions snowball in Nakash hearing

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The High Court file on the extradition of William Nakash to France is steadily thickening with the addition of more and more petitions, respondents, interim hearings, affidavits and counter-affidavits.

MKs Yuval Ne'eman and Eliezer Waldman of Tebiya and Benny Shalit of the Likud on Friday asked the court to be allowed to join as respondents to the petition against Justice Minister Avraham Shari. The MKs claimed that in light of Justice Ministry attorneys' publicly expressed reservations about defending Shari, there was cause for concern that the minister's position "will not receive appropriate representation," unless the MKs were allowed to explain it to the Court.

The MKs' request is to be considered tomorrow morning by a five-Justice panel before the main Nakash hearing. The court is also to decide whether to allow 11 Hebrew University professors to join as petitioners and whether to allow Nakash's wife, Rina, to join as respondent.

In another affidavit, petitioner MK Shulamit Aloni (CRM) has requested that a Jerusalem Rabbinical Court order which bars Nakash from

leaving the country be rescinded because it is "fictitious."

Aloni also cites internal Justice Ministry opinions which oppose Shari's decision not to extradite Nakash. She accuses Shari of concealing crucial facts from the court, including a stern cable sent by Israel's ambassador in Paris, Ovadia Soffer, who warned of the serious damage to the French Jewish community that would result from a decision not to extradite Nakash.

An affidavit submitted by Theo Klein, president of the umbrella organization of French Jewish communities, also warns of the "grave implications" for French Jewry of Shari's decision.

Yet another affidavit filed by Prof. Carl Frankenstein, a 1965 Israel Prize recipient and former head of the Hebrew University's psychology department, states that Nakash "fits the description of a dangerous and violent psychopath." Frankenstein says that Nakash is "an impulsive and dangerous criminal who constitutes a danger to the public. The degree of danger might be debatable, but not its very existence."

The main arguments of all sides, as well as details of the information on which Shari's decision was based, are due to be submitted to the court this morning.

'Big 3' mayors criticize police

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
HAIFA. - The mayors of the country's three largest cities yesterday attacked the police for their "over-eagerness to condemn public officials by investigation" and the press for "setting itself up as a tribunal."

The press had reported a lot of smoke where there was but little fire. Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem, Shlomo Lahat of Tel Aviv and Arye Gurel of Haifa agreed at a public discussion in the city's theatre.

Kollek held that mayors "like everybody else" should be investigated if they were suspected of offences. But he said the investigations should not immediately reach the headlines.

Lahat said public officials should set an example for the public, but they should not be subjected to investigations that were hard to disprove. Not only had the police gone overboard with their investigations, he said, but the press had gone too

far with its accusations. He said the newspapers should check their facts before rushing out the headlines.

Gurel said he believed that some senior police officers tried to further their careers by overzealously investigating officials. The press creates a "lynch atmosphere" with some journalists appointing themselves "judges of the nation," he said.

Decision on Ras Burka damages seen 'soon'

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel expects Egypt to reach a decision "shortly" on the Ras Burka compensation issue, following Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein's visit to Cairo and his meeting with President Hosni Mubarak last week.

Rubinstein took with him a compromise proposal suggesting that the compensation - to be paid to the families of the seven Israelis killed in Sinai by an Egyptian security man at Ras Burka in October 1985 - be determined through direct negotiations between Israel and Egypt. The agreement would then be endorsed or "ratified" by an Egyptian court or judicial tribunal.

Last September Egypt agreed in principle to accept responsibility for the massacre and to pay compensation. But since then, Egyptian officials have insisted that the actual award be made through proceedings in an Egyptian court or judicial tribunal after the families or Israel sue the Egyptian government.

Israel, fearing that a court would award a low amount in keeping with Egyptian domestic standards, insisted that the sums be determined in official bilateral negotiations, with "international standards" of compensation payments serving as a guideline.

At his meeting with Rubinstein on Tuesday, Mubarak apparently agreed to deal with the matter and talked with Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid about it. Rubinstein later met with Meguid and emerged with the impression that the Egyptian reply to the Israeli proposal would follow shortly.

Israel wishes to avoid a situation in which an Egyptian judicial body makes an award which would be perceived here as ridiculously low and would anger the families.

The families have also demanded, through their representative, Yitzhak Zamir, that Egypt supply a report on the Egyptian military's functioning in the hours following the Ras Burka shooting. At the time, Israeli witnesses and survivors charged that after Sergeant Suleiman Khatar's shooting spree, Egyptian troops and officials prevented Israeli medics and relatives from reaching and helping the casualties and that Egyptian medical aid was late and ineffectual.

But Foreign Ministry officials ruled against pressing the Egyptian further in the matter, believing that no such report would be forthcoming and that insistence on obtaining it could only help to sour relations between the two countries. Egypt earlier this year gave Israel a copy of the transcript of the military court judgment on Khatar in lieu of a full report.

Rubinstein last night said that he was "warmly received" in Cairo and had held "good meetings" with Mubarak, the prime minister, the foreign minister, and the ministers of agriculture and communications.

In the communications field, Rubinstein and his Egyptian hosts agreed on the resumption of direct telephone dialling between the two countries.

The ministers also agreed that teams of experts of both countries would discuss and coordinate the use of transmission frequencies.

CHRISTMAS TREES. - The Haifa municipality is supplying Christmas trees at a nominal charge to Christian residents. The trees are available at the municipal nursery, near Kfar Galim, from 7 a.m. to noon daily.

In deep sorrow we announce the passing of our dear

SARA GRANATSTEIN

Tomashov - Bat Yam

The funeral will take place today, Sunday, December 21, 1986 - 19 Kislev 5747, at 12 noon at the Holon cemetery. We will meet at the main gate.

The bereaved:
Her husband: Peres Granatstein
Her son and daughter-in-law: Mauricio and Gladys Szarzer and family
Her daughter: Anita Putter and family

Two years after the passing of our beloved

LINA (Bobby) MAYER

a memorial service will take place on Tuesday, December 23, 1986 (Kislev 21, 5747) at 2:30 p.m., at Har Hamenuhot cemetery, Givat Shaul, Jerusalem. We shall meet at the entrance gate.

Husband: Curt Mayer
Zvi and Odeda Steinberg and family

The Israel Bond Organization mourns the sudden loss of

SIMEON BAKER

Veteran Member of its Staff and prominent writer, who passed away in New York on December 18, 1986

Pioneer Concrete Services Limited (Australia)

Join in the sorrow and extend condolences to the family on the passing of

AVRAHAM (Abrasha) SHECHTERMAN

Member of the Board in Israel

Sir Tristan Antico, Chairman
Desmond Quirk, Director
John de C. Gray, Director
and previous Chief Executives Pioneer Concrete (Israel) Ltd.

R.A. McCasker
I.A. Baker
P.W. Stancilffe
J.W. Leever

On the 10th Yahrzeit of

LOU BOYAR

Jean and Sam Rothberg

Pardon granted also to dissident's wife

Sakharov to be allowed to return to Moscow

MOSCOW. — The authorities have announced the end of nearly seven years of internal exile for Nobel Peace Prize laureate Andrei Sakharov, and granted his wife Yelena Bonner a pardon so she can accompany him.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was reported to have personally telephoned the scientist from Moscow to inform him of the decision Friday.

In another development, friends in Moscow of Crimean Tatar activist Mustafa Dzheilyov, who has served some 12 years in jail and exile, said in Moscow yesterday that a court has released him from a Siberian labour camp and said he can return home.

The friends said Dzheilyov, 43, and his wife Saharova personally telephoned the news to Moscow from Mogadishu in north-east Somalia immediately after his release.

Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovsky told reporters that Sakharov had asked permission to return to Moscow from the city of Gorky, where he has lived since 1980, and that the request had been granted.

He said Bonner, exiled to Gorky since 1984 on charges of anti-Soviet slander, was granted clemency. Gorky, an industrial city 380 km east of Moscow, is closed to Westerners.

"Both Academician Sakharov and Mrs. Bonner can return to Moscow," Petrovsky told a news conference, "and Academician Sakharov can actively join the scientific life of the Academy of Sciences."

Sakharov, 65, a physicist who helped develop his country's hydrogen bomb, has been one of the Soviet Union's leading dissidents. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1975 for his work on behalf of human rights.

The confinement of Sakharov and Bonner had aroused bitter criticism abroad of Soviet human rights policies and the treatment meted out to dissidents.

Sakharov was arrested after criticizing the 1979 Soviet intervention in

Afghanistan, and was exiled to Gorky in January, 1980.

Bonner, 63, was in 1984 ordered confined to Gorky for five years. She was allowed to visit the U.S. and Italy for six months last December to undergo eye and heart operations, after Sakharov staged several hunger strikes.

She returned to Gorky in June. Petrovsky said Sakharov's request to return to Moscow had been granted after examination by "relevant authorities" including government agencies and the Academy of Sciences. Sakharov had never been expelled from the academy.

"The fact was taken into consideration that Academician Sakharov has spent considerable time in Gorky," Petrovsky said. He gave no other reason for the decision.

Petrovsky gave no indication of when Sakharov and his wife might return to the capital.

In Newton, Massachusetts, Mrs. Bonner's daughter, Tatyana Yankelovich, said before the decision was confirmed that the couple would appreciate returning to Moscow because they would be closer to good hospitals for treatment of their ailments.

In October, Sakharov's son-in-law, Efrem Yankelovich, said the scientist's memoirs had been smuggled to the West and were being readied for publication.

Soviet officials have publicly regarded Sakharov as an unrepentant criminal, accusing him of anti-Soviet activities. At a news conference on International Human Rights Day earlier this month there was no indication that this attitude had changed.

Sakharov, whose health has reportedly suffered because of his repeated hunger strikes, has never been charged or tried.

Challenging Soviet censorship, human rights and foreign policies, Sakharov and Bonner, his second wife, had become the leading figures in the Soviet dissident movement by the time she travelled to Oslo to accept the Peace Prize on his behalf.

The couple were among the founding members of an unofficial human rights committee set up in 1970. Other dissidents were jailed or exiled from the Soviet Union, but Sakharov seemed protected by his status as a member of the Sciences Academy.

Sakharov and his wife continued their activities until he was picked up in a Moscow street in January, 1980, and sent to Gorky. His wife joined him, and until she was ordered confined to Gorky in 1984, she made a number of trips between Gorky and Moscow, often meeting Western diplomats and correspondents.

Officials have maintained that Sakharov could not leave the Soviet Union because of his involvement in defence-related work.

Supporters of the physicist have said his work was done long ago, and there should be no secrets the Soviet state needed to protect.

In Washington, the White House welcomed Sakharov's release and called on Moscow to improve its human rights record.

Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters the decision was "a personal victory of courage for the principles of human rights that the two have come to exemplify in the Soviet Union."

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — Police barred three opposition newspapers yesterday from reporting or commenting on any aspect of four anti-apartheid campaigns, the latest in a series of measures restricting reports on peaceful protest.

National police commissioner Gen. Johan Coetzee issued the orders against the weekly *Mail*, the *Sowetan* and *City Press*, strong critics of the white-led government.

Meanwhile, a strike by black workers at a major department store chain spread to 110 stores nationwide yesterday and police arrested 425 strikers, the union said. It said the company, OK Bazaars, had fired 300 strikers.

All three newspapers were barred last week from carrying paid advertisements from 13 groups for the campaigns. Yesterday's orders go beyond that action by also prohibiting news coverage and editorials.

MAUERBACH, Austria (AP). — Stung by criticism from abroad, Austria is moving to divest itself of the last batch of artworks stolen from Jews by the Nazis. The government will return them or auction off unclaimed pieces for the benefit of Holocaust victims.

After handing back thousands of art objects by the early 1970s, the government considered selling what remained — 8,153 unclaimed items, including paintings, drawings, books and china.

However, following criticism from American Jewish leaders, the government pledged in 1985 to renew its search for the rightful owners or their heirs.

Austrian authorities have begun sifting through the claims, and the first objects will be returned next February. They said some leftover objects may be sold in 1987 or at a later date.

Many items may have only emotional value, but experts say the collection includes some valuable paintings and rare coins.

The property was seized after 1938, when Hitler annexed Austria. The loot was handed over to the Austrian government by the American occupation force in 1952, and authorities subsequently located Jewish owners of some 10,000 objects.

Under a 1969 law, the remaining property was compiled on a list circulated abroad through Austrian embassies in an effort to identify more owners. The first deadline for claims was December 31, 1972. There was only limited response, partly because the list was probably not publicized widely enough, officials believe.

Eventually, the most valuable unclaimed paintings were removed for display in Austrian embassies and art galleries.

Most of the still unclaimed items were put into storage in a 17th century Carthusian monastery in Mauerbach, about 10 kilometres west of Vienna.

Authorities have been reluctant to grant access to the Mauerbach trove out of fear that visitors might reveal crucial information on the art objects that could enable people without real claims to identify them as their own.

But a reporter recently received permission to view the objects in the

neglected former monastery, where doors are protected by an electronic alarm system.

Inside the four second-floor storage rooms, threadbare rugs, empty picture frames and objects wrapped in paper are randomly lying about or placed on shelves.

Under a law that became effective January 3, 1986, the government published an updated list of artworks and said it would auction off unclaimed property.

The law states that proceeds must go to "needy persons, who were persecuted by the Nazi regime for racial, religious or political reasons." While the law is not more specific, officials made clear that the only beneficiaries would be Jews.

By the registration deadline last September 30, claims were submitted by 371 people from 25 countries. The highest number of claims, 116, came from Hungary. There were 79 claims from the U.S., 43 from Austria, 26 from Britain, 17 from the Netherlands, 16 from France, 15 from Israel and 13 from Canada.

Identification of rightful owners can be difficult — 166 items were claimed by two or more people, while 750 items remain unclaimed.

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Soviet dissident poet Irina Ratushinskaya, arrives in London with husband Igor to undergo medical treatment after her release from Kiev prison last month. She was jailed in 1983. (AFP telephoto)

Possible responses are listed

Star Wars system not foolproof, say Soviets

MOSCOW. — Soviet scientists have taken their first close look at potential Kremlin responses to "Star Wars," ranging from orbiting mines and earth-based lasers to a new generation of missile akin to the Nazi V-2.

A panel of some of the nation's top researchers, physicists and academics summed up its findings in a book presented at a news conference on Wednesday.

The 147-page study, *Weaponry in Space: The Dilemma of Security*, is the first in-depth Soviet look at possible countermeasures to Star Wars, the U.S. space-based missile defence programme officially known as the Strategic Defence Initiative.

The book depicts Star Wars as a fragile, complex and vulnerable high-tech system that could be overwhelmed, circumvented and duped by countermeasures costing "only a fraction" of SDI's projected multi-billion-dollar price tag.

The specialists, members of the Soviet Scientists' Committee for the Defence of Peace against Nuclear

Threat, concluded that it would be "impossible to achieve impenetrability of an anti-ballistic missile 'shield'."

The countermeasures recommended by the study include "space mines," satellites with high-yield explosives, and swarms of fast-moving pellets against Star Wars' orbiting components. It also calls for ground-based lasers and small rockets with fast-burning boosters shielded against attack by high-powered radiation beams.

More intercontinental ballistic missiles and more warheads for each could overwhelm an anti-missile shield, the study states.

Meanwhile a senior Soviet army general said on Friday that the risk of a U.S. military breakthrough had forced Moscow to end its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing.

General Nikolai Chervov said that the Soviet moratorium implemented on August 6, 1985, would end when the U.S. conducted its first underground test of the new year, scheduled for January 29. (AP, Reuter)

Voyager heading for home with fuel to spare

MOJAVE, California (AP). — Voyager headed homeward across the Atlantic yesterday, its crew a little bruised from being jostled by turbulence in their quest to circle the globe without stopping or refuelling.

Voyager left Africa's turbulent skies Friday carrying what its ground crew believed was fuel to spare for the final third of the 40,225 km journey, which could be completed as early as Tuesday morning.

By 1600 GMT yesterday, Voyager had covered about 29,000 km. of its journey and was 12,000 km. away from its ultimate destination, Edwards Air Force Base in California, where it took off last Sunday morning.

Brezhnev blamed for slowdown in Soviet economy

MOSCOW (AP). — The Communist Party daily *Pravda* on Friday accused the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev of fostering complacency and other "negative processes" that sent the nation into an economic slump.

In the first direct criticism of the party leader who died in 1982, *Pravda* said social problems were routinely covered up with an "anything goes approach," while goods and services were unevenly distributed to the people.

The editorial published on Brezhnev's 80th birthday began with an assessment of the nation's accomplishments during his years of party and government work, then launched into lengthy criticism.

Senate probe ends but no clarity on Contra fund shift

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The Senate Intelligence Committee has ended closed door hearings into the Iran arms sales but is still in the dark over the diversion of funds to Nicaraguan rebels.

"The major fact that's unproven... is how much money was diverted from the Iranian arms sale to the Contras and which Contras," Committee chairman David Durenberger said.

Former White House aide Robert McFarlane testified to the panel for the second time, on Thursday standing by his testimony that President Reagan had approved in advance the first shipment of U.S. arms to Iran in September, 1985.

Senate Intelligence Committee members indicated they were inclined to accept McFarlane's version over that of White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, who said the president had not authorized the shipment and only learned about it later.

After McFarlane's testimony, Durenberger said of Regan: "I think he was informed of what was going on. With a little bit of reminding, the President would acknowledge he was informed."

Regan has said he authorized arms sales to Iran only last January in an effort to improve ties with

Iranian moderates, end the Gulf war and free American hostages in Lebanon.

Democratic Senator Dennis Deconcini, asked whether Donald Regan or McFarlane was telling the truth, said it was difficult to believe Regan would not have known about both the 1985 shipment and the diversion of profits to the Contras.

"I don't want to call him a liar. I'm not calling him a liar," Deconcini said of Regan.

Attorney-General Edwin Meese revealed last month that up to \$30 million in profits from the weapons sale were deposited in Swiss bank accounts for use by the Contras.

Senate panel members said that this issue and others will be left to the Watergate-style select committees in the House and Senate which will soon take the lead in the Congressional probes of the scandal.

In Teheran, Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hasemi Rafsanjani said at a mass prayer meeting on Friday that Washington had paid Iran ransom to secure the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

The Senate panel was to call Central Intelligence Agency Director William Casey to testify this week, but he is recovering from brain surgery and it is not yet known when he will leave hospital.

Residents flee from path of Hawaii volcano lava

KALAPANA, Hawaii (AP). — Hundreds of residents loaded all they could into cars and pickup trucks and fled this seaside village at the weekend, as a river of smoking, luminous orange lava from the Kilauea volcano burned or crushed everything in its path.

Cars and horses were among the possessions left behind as the 12-kilometre flow of molten rock chased residents from an area where

most of Kalapana's population of about 500 people live.

The lava flow picked up speed Friday morning, destroying 13 homes. It was the worst damage to property in a single day since the volcano began erupting nearly four years ago.

Since late November, 26 houses have been destroyed and damage to homes and property is estimated at near \$5 million, says Hawaii county mayor Dante Carpenter.

One Greek, two Turks killed as patrols exchange fire

ATHENS (AP). — Greece lodged a second protest yesterday against neighbouring Turkey and accused it of distorting the truth about a border clash that resulted in the deaths of two Turkish and one Greek soldier.

Foreign Under-Secretary Yiannis Kapsis said he summoned Turkish Ambassador Nazmi Akman and

filed another protest following an investigation into the incident.

"The Greek squad did not violate Turkish territory. It was a peaceful patrol... They were taken completely by surprise," Kapsis told a news conference.

Turkey claimed that the skirmish occurred when a Greek squad crossed the border and opened fire on a Turkish patrol.

Ireland to close embassy in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP). — Ireland is closing its embassy in Lebanon, citing economic and security reasons, the Foreign Ministry said here yesterday. Several Western embassies have already done so.

The state-run national information agency said Ireland would maintain its battalion serving with the UN-Peacekeeping Force in Lebanon.

US, China open joint satellite station

PEKING (AP). — Chinese and U.S. officials yesterday opened a satellite ground station and processing centre for monitoring earth resources. It is the first of its kind in China and the first to be built with U.S. technology in a Communist country.

At the cost of \$600,000 a year, the station will allow China to receive U.S. Landsat Orbiter data, covering 80 per cent of China's territory. It will have no military applications.

Damascus troops battle fundamentalists

Lebanon clashes pose challenge to Syrians

BEIRUT (Reuter). — Syria faced a growing challenge to its presence in Lebanon on Friday as its troops battled Sunni Muslim fundamentalists in the north and its Shi'ite allies fought on against Palestinians in Beirut.

Residents in the northern city of Tripoli said Syrian troops exchanged rocket-propelled grenade and machine-gun fire with members of the fundamentalist Tawheed group.

They said Syrian soldiers were massing in the port, 70 km north of Beirut, while reporters trying to enter the battle zone were turned back at Syrian checkpoints.

Security sources said at least five people were killed and several wounded in what residents said was the worst fighting there for more than a year.

Beirut's Christian Voice of Lebanon radio station said two Syrian

soldiers were among the casualties.

Syrian military units first deployed in Tripoli 15 months ago after weeks of fierce fighting between the pro-Iranian Tawheed and Lebanon's Damascus-backed leftist militias.

Tawheed is widely regarded as having close ties with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's supporters, who were driven from Tripoli by pro-Syrian Palestinian groups in 1983.

A Palestinian official told Reuters that the Tripoli flare-up and continued fighting between Palestinians and the Shi'ite Amal militia at refugee camps in Beirut was a major threat to Syria in its role as Lebanon's chief power-broker.

Syria and Amal blame Arafat for the 11-week "camps war" in Beirut and the south, accusing him of trying to resurrect the power he lost after Israel's 1982 invasion.

Shanghai students march for more democracy

PEKING (AP). — Up to 30,000 students, calling for "more democracy," marched last night through Shanghai in the largest demonstration in China since the turbulence of the Cultural Revolution a decade ago. Foreign sources said that with

the curious and other bystanders, the crowd of marchers totalled 70,000.

The demonstration was the largest since 100,000 gathered in Peking's Tiananmen Square in 1976 to express their grief over the death of premier Chou En-lai. That gathering was the beginning of the end for the leftists who kept China in turmoil during the 1966 to 1976 Cultural Revolution.

Yesterday's march followed an earlier smaller protest on Friday.

The Shanghai demonstrations are the latest of a series of pro-democracy gatherings that have taken place in numerous Chinese cities during the past month. So far no arrests have been confirmed and the government has apparently not cracked down on the protests as it has in the past.

Some of the students carried banners calling for democracy, freedom of the press, guarantees for their safety and recognition of the legality of their protests. "Our people have gone to the government and they have not listened to our demands," shouted one student.

Property was stolen from Jews after 1938 annexation

Austria eager to return Nazi loot

MAUERBACH, Austria (AP). — Stung by criticism from abroad, Austria is moving to divest itself of the last batch of artworks stolen from Jews by the Nazis. The government will return them or auction off unclaimed pieces for the benefit of Holocaust victims.

After handing back thousands of art objects by the early 1970s, the government considered selling what remained — 8,153 unclaimed items, including paintings, drawings, books and china.

However, following criticism from American Jewish leaders, the government pledged in 1985 to renew its search for the rightful owners or their heirs.

Austrian authorities have begun sifting through the claims, and the first objects will be returned next February. They said some leftover objects may be sold in 1987 or at a later date.

Many items may have only emotional value, but experts say the collection includes some valuable paintings and rare coins.

The property was seized after 1938, when Hitler annexed Austria. The loot was handed over to the Austrian government by the American occupation force in 1952, and authorities subsequently located Jewish owners of some 10,000 objects.

Under a 1969 law, the remaining property was compiled on a list circulated abroad through Austrian embassies in an effort to identify more owners. The first deadline for claims was December 31, 1972. There was only limited response, partly because the list was probably not publicized widely enough, officials believe.

Eventually, the most valuable unclaimed paintings were removed for display in Austrian embassies and art galleries.

Most of the still unclaimed items were put into storage in a 17th century Carthusian monastery in Mauerbach, about 10 kilometres west of Vienna.

Authorities have been reluctant to grant access to the Mauerbach trove out of fear that visitors might reveal crucial information on the art objects that could enable people without real claims to identify them as their own.

But a reporter recently received permission to view the objects in the

neglected former monastery, where doors are protected by an electronic alarm system.

Inside the four second-floor storage rooms, threadbare rugs, empty picture frames and objects wrapped in paper are randomly lying about or placed on shelves.

Under a law that became effective January 3, 1986, the government published an updated list of artworks and said it would auction off unclaimed property.

The law states that proceeds must go to "needy persons, who were persecuted by the Nazi regime for racial, religious or political reasons." While the law is not more specific, officials made clear that the only beneficiaries would be Jews.

By the registration deadline last September 30, claims were submitted by 371 people from 25 countries. The highest number of claims, 116, came from Hungary. There were 79 claims from the U.S., 43 from Austria, 26 from Britain, 17 from the Netherlands, 16 from France, 15 from Israel and 13 from Canada.

Identification of rightful owners can be difficult — 166 items were claimed by two or more people, while 750 items remain unclaimed.



SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 4

DANIEL BARENBOIM
conductor
Guest Singers
CHOER DE L'ORCHESTRE
DE PARIS

Programme:
Beethoven: *Symphony No. 9*
TEL AVIV,
Mann Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.
Series E: Sunday, 21.12.86

FESTIVE CONCERT

conductor, soloists and choir,
as for Series D and
E in Tel Aviv.
Programme:
Beethoven: *Symphony No. 9*
TEL AVIV,
Mann Auditorium,
Monday, 22.12.86, 8:30 p.m.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 5

ZUBIN MEHTA
conductor
BARBARA HENDRICKS
soprano
CHRIS MERRIT
tenor
JOSE VAN DAM
baritone
CHOER DE L'ORCHESTRE DE
PARIS

Programme:
Haydn: *"The Creation"*
JERUSALEM,
Binyamin Ha'uma
Tuesday, 23.12.86, 8:30 p.m.

FESTIVE CONCERT

ZUBIN MEHTA
conductor
BARBARA HENDRICKS
soprano
CHRIS MERRIT
tenor
JOSE VAN DAM
baritone
CHOER DE L'ORCHESTRE DE
PARIS

Programme:
Haydn: *"The Creation"*
TEL AVIV,
Mann Auditorium,
Thursday, 25.12.86, 8:30 p.m.

JUBILEE CONCERT

ZUBIN MEHTA
conductor
SHLOMO MINTZ
violin
ITZHAK PERLMAN
violin
ISAAC STERN
violin

Programme of works by:
Ben-Haim, Vivaldi, Mendelssohn,
Dvorak, Weber,
Saint-Saens and Ravel
TEL AVIV,
Mann Auditorium
Friday, 26.12.86, 1:30 p.m.

FESTIVE CONCERT

ZUBIN MEHTA
conductor
WALTER MEIER
mezzo-soprano
SHLOMO MINTZ
violin
Women vocalists from
the TEL AVIV
PHILHARMONIC CHOIR
"PA'AMONIM"
CHILDREN'S CHOIR

Programme:
Mozart: *Violin Concerto No. 4*
Mahler: *Symphony No. 3*
TEL AVIV,
Mann Auditorium
Saturday, 27.12.86, 8:30 p.m.

FESTIVE CONCERT

ZUBIN MEHTA
conductor
ISAAC STERN
violin
MSTISLAV ROSTROPOVICH
cello

Programme:
Mozart: *Violin concerto No. 3*
Bach: *"Stille"*
Brahms: *Concerto for Violin*
and Cello
TEL AVIV,
Mann Auditorium
Sunday, 28.12.86, 8:30 p.m.

FESTIVE CONCERT

ZUBIN MEHTA
conductor
EMANUEL AX
piano
PINCHAS ZUKERMAN
violin
LYNN HARRELL
cello

Programme:
Bach: *Violin Concerto in A Minor*
Saint-Saens: *Cello Concerto*
Beethoven: *Triple Concerto*
TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium
Monday, 29.12.86, 8:30 p.m.

FESTIVE CONCERT

ZUBIN MEHTA
conductor
PINCHAS ZUKERMAN
violin

Programme:
Beethoven: *"Egmont" Overture*
Prokofiev: *Violin Concerto No. 2*
Beethoven: *Violin Concerto*
TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium
Tuesday, 30.12.86, 8:30 p.m.

GALA CONCERT

ZUBIN MEHTA
conductor
ROBERTA ALEXANDER
soprano
FLORENCE QUIVAR
mezzo-soprano
SHLOMO MINTZ
violin
ITZHAK PERLMAN
violin

Programme of works by:
Verdi, Mozart, Kreisler,
Haydn, Saint-Saens, Seltzer,
Bizet and Sousa
TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium
Wednesday, 31.12.86, 8:30 p.m.

A visit to the museum

is educational.
But kids enjoy it
anyway.

The Nimrod debacle – any implications for Israel?

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – Is there a lesson for Israel in the debacle of the British Nimrod early warning aircraft which Margaret Thatcher's government last week rejected in favour of the American Awacs?

In 10 years, you may face the same problem of having emphasized military industries over civilian production, asserted Keith Pavitt, professor of science and technology policy studies at the University of Sussex, where he is deputy head of the Science Policy Research unit. He was interviewed by *The Jerusalem Post* in the Technion's Samuel Neaman Institute for Advanced Studies, where he lectured on "Risk and Failure in Innovation."

"The Nimrod was developed by General Electric, which specialized in defence equipment, to reap the big profits that defence sales offer. The defence industry is protected by government and yields quick and easy profits with little risk."

"But it blunts the capitalist entrepreneur spirit," Pavitt said. "It gives its engineers bad habits, keeping them away from the problems of pricing and markets, while at the same time using lots of engineers at the expense of civilian manufacture."

Then, when something goes wrong, as it did with the Nimrod,



The locally produced Nimrod early warning aircraft which the British government last week rejected in favour of the American-built Awacs. (Reuters)

"when even our military broke ranks and demanded the American Awacs – because it's better – huge investments are wasted," he said.

Pavitt, 50, who was trained as an engineer in Cambridge, stressed that today it's the civilian industries that have taken the technological lead from the defence manufacturers.

"The dynamic areas to work in today are information technology, telecommunications, home and factory computers. The Nimrod is not strong in civilian technologies and therefore not strong enough in its electronics. The state-of-the-art microprocessors have gone civilian," he said.

That was the reason, he said, that a civilian firm like AT & T was "able to go into Star Wars. It has developed high civilian technology."

He said he believed that the danger of over-emphasizing military industry "is the drying up of the civilian area and the loss of capacity to exploit civilian technologies and markets that are now the faster growing."

Pavitt held that the famous "spin-off" effect, touted as one of the major civilian benefits from defence industries, "is today going the other way round. In the long term, success depends on making good in the civilian economy."

Was he hinting that the Lavi could be the cause of such problems? "I've been here only a couple of days. You must ask yourself that question. I can only say that in 10 years it may be," he said.

"At present your entrepreneurial edge in military industry has not yet been blunted."

But, Israel, like every country with a big defence sector, needed to adopt a policy of helping civilian high-tech firms, so that they could take on engineers from military industries when lay-offs occur, he said.

He stressed that "it's no longer the lone, heroic inventor who makes innovations. It's companies that

combine research with development, production and marketing departments. The essence of success is to collaborate and interact to produce a balanced product that can sell. Management's business is to orchestrate the specialists."

The biggest danger was for scientists and engineers to sit in their laboratories developing products without understanding what was needed, Pavitt said.

In Britain, one bright scientist spent nearly 15 years developing an electronic quality-analysis machine for milk-bottling plants. Never having been in a bottling plant, he didn't know that at night a worker with a hose washes down the bottling benches. So his machine, which was not waterproof, was soon ruined.

"An R&D department loses the feeling of what's out there in the market, if it is not coordinated with the other departments," he stressed.

A "classical" and extremely expensive example of "developing a product without looking at users' needs" was the Anglo-French supersonic airliner, the Concorde. "They didn't find out that what sells (an airplane) is not the speed, but the cost of passenger seat miles," and with disastrous results. "The engineers needed to know what the market wants" before they started developing the aircraft.

Navon: Lessons in coexistence to remain top priority

By BERNARD JOSEPHS

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon has pledged that schools will go on teaching the values of democracy and coexistence – whatever objections are raised.

"There are Jews who want all the Arabs to disappear and there are Arabs who want all the Jews to vanish," he said. "But this will not happen. We will always have to live here together and so these subjects must continue to be taught."

The minister was addressing a conference of educationalists in Jerusalem organized last week by the International Centre for Peace in the Middle East, at which the plight of the Arab schools and problems of equality were discussed.

He told them: "The matter of equality between Jewish and Arab schools and between Jews and Arabs is not a problem for the Arab sector. It is a national problem."

Democracy – a central subject in schools this year – will continue to occupy a high position in the list of priorities, said the minister.

"We will continue with it next year and the year after and the year after that. We are two peoples and we have to learn to live together. That is a fact whether we want it or not."

Navon stressed that it was a mistake to assume that lessons in tolerance were a "magic wand that will make everything OK." Young people were affected by events outside school, such as the recent disturbances in Jerusalem, he said.

The minister blamed some of the problems plaguing Arab schools on objective factors and denied charges of discrimination by his ministry.

The number of Arab children has increased rapidly in recent years, leading to a sudden surge in demand for school places. He was preparing a plan to end the shortage of classroom space in the next six years, but this was being hampered by constant attacks on the education budget, he said.

He would take steps to increase the amount of technical education available in Arab schools, said Navon. He hoped that Arabic would eventually become a compulsory subject for Jewish pupils.

Speakers at the conference lashed out at the government's attitude towards Arab education.

Most outspoken was Haifa University sociologist Majid al-Haj, head of the Arab Education Committee, who charged that the sector was neglected in everything from classrooms to youth centres.

He attacked the Education Ministry for failing to put Arabs in high positions. "Of 980 senior positions in the ministry, only 40 are held by Arabs, even though we are one in five of the school population," he said.

"Of these 40, only one is in a truly senior job – a deputy director of Arab education. In addition, there are many departments that have no Arab officials at all. It is a very bad situation."

'Baptists to thank for rain bounty'

By BAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel's Jews no doubt feel that their prayers for rain, which began at Succot, may have had something to do with the bountiful precipitation so far this year. But the Baptists are just as convinced it is their prayers which have helped.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, Rev. Robert Lindsey, the pastor of the Jerusalem Baptist Church in Rehavia who is retiring at the end of the month, said that the prayers for rain were just one way the congregation was going back to its biblical sources.

"Some of my Orthodox Jewish friends told me I was wrong to begin praying for rain before Succot," he said. "The congregation began praying for it on October 1." Rain started falling soon afterwards.

"We don't usually kneel in our church, but for this prayer the whole congregation got down on their knees." Last week, he said, they also sang a hymn to the tune of *Singing in the Rain*.

Lindsey, who next week will spend his last Christmas as pastor, has seen great changes both in his own church and in the country since he first came from his native Oklahoma to Jerusalem in 1939 to learn Hebrew in order to better understand the Bible. Today it is common for many young Christians to come to learn Hebrew, but in those days it was quite an undertaking.

"I think I was the only guy at the Hebrew University," he said, adding



Rev. Robert Lindsey (Ackerman)

that that year the university finally had more than 1,000 students. He lived with a Hebrew-speaking family in Geula, a quarter that is now a

bastion of ultra-Orthodoxy.

Lindsey returned here in 1945 to serve as the spiritual leader of the Baptist church, which then had seven members, including himself and his wife. The congregation grew slowly, with about 20 to 30 members up to 1970.

That year, was the turning point, with new interest from the growing evangelical movement, sparked off by an international congress in Jerusalem. More evangelical Christians began visiting Israel and some of them stayed.

At the same time, he says, the services at the small church, which held some 60 worshippers, became "freer," with guitars, a trombone and a cornet. By 1975, they had to build an annex to the church to accommodate everyone.

"Then," Lindsey said with a twinkle in his eye, "somebody kindly burnt the church down for us." Since then, the congregation, which now numbers from 300 to 350, has been meeting in a large tent, while the various municipal commissions act on the plans that have been submitted.

As for Lindsey, he may be retiring, but he will not be leaving the country. He has a home in Poriya, near Tiberias, where he will be spending much of his time, and the rest will be in the U.S., where his six children and 13 grandchildren live.

From his vantage point in Galilee, he will continue working on a book on the life of Jesus.

Opposing views on Second TV channel

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Opinions are divided over whether the commercial Second Channel, to be inaugurated in a few weeks, will raise the programme standards of television in this country.

Optimists, such as Israel Television's head of programming Yossi Tzema, foresee an era of healthy competition which should help to raise standards.

But Yaron London, director of ITV's arts and drama department, warns that commercial television is geared to the lowest common denominator of the population. What appears on commercial television, according to London, is largely dictated by the advertisers. It's a classic case of the man who pays the piper

calling the tune, he says.

Tzema and London earlier this week sat on a panel that discussed the future of Israeli television. The third panelist was Ya'acov Loberboim, director of Educational Television. The moderator was Dan Margalit, one of the three co-hosts of ETN's nightly news magazine *A New Evening*.

Sponsored by Gesher, the religious educational organization, the panel met at the Jerusalem branch of Tzavta, the Mapam-operated cultural hall. Gesher's prime concern was the Jewish content in television programming, but the subject was barely touched upon. Margalit was more interested in probing issues such as freedom of the press and quality productions. Only towards the end of the evening, when audience participation was invited, did the question of Jewish or Zionist identity surface.

The fear of outside cultural influence manifests itself in the Second Channel Law, which requires production and screening of original

Hebrew language programmes.

The creation of such programmes, all the panelists agreed, depended on the size of the budget. But as Margalit pointed out, no Israeli production company had the funds available to foreign companies whose productions Israel imports.

For example, London said, each episode of *Dynasty* cost ITV \$500, which is roughly the cost of producing his literary talk show *End of Quote*. The prize-winning Israeli feature film *Bread* had cost \$80,000. Expenditure-conscious decision-makers in any television station, weighing the costs of purchasing the *Dynasty* series against producing *Bread*, would obviously go for *Dynasty*, he said.

Production companies were not interested in Jewish or Zionist culture, London declared. Citing Reshet, the TV production company jointly owned by Yediot Aharonot and Tadir, London said: "They're not interested in presenting culture. They're interested in making money."



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Women's Studies Programme

The public is invited to a lecture

The Mental Health of the Modern Woman — For Better Or For Worse

Lecturer: Susan Lahiri, M.A., B.Sc.
Director, Gestalt Centre, Haifa

Thursday, December 25, 1986 from 2-4 p.m., room 715 in the main building.

Sponsored by Women To Women USA/Israel.
Lecture in Hebrew.

Bus stoned in capital

A woman bus passenger was lightly wounded on Friday afternoon when someone threw a rock at an Egged bus and smashed one of its windows. The bus was passing

through the Arab neighbourhood of Shu'fat in north Jerusalem, bound for Neveh Ya'acov, at the time of the incident. (Iddm)

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Wheat, horses

These days, facing Betar is tough luck

By PAUL KOHN
TEL AVIV. - It was cruel luck on Maccabi Netanya. Playing on a lovely green pitch at their new stadium before 12,000 fans, their central striker Yigal Menachem scored a hat-trick, and the rest of the team played attractive attacking football throughout the second half. Netanya nevertheless lost 4-3 to Betar Jerusalem, a result that dropped them to 14th place in the National League standings.

For Betar Jerusalem the win, their fourth in succession, saw them into a seven point lead at the top of the first division. Their four nearest rivals before the start of play were all involved in drawn games - Bnei Yehuda drew 0-0 at Maccabi Petah Tikva and Hapoel Petah Tikva parted 1-1 with Maccabi Haifa. Bnei Yehuda retain second spot, but Hapoel Kfar Sava moved into third place following a 4-1 home win over luckless Betar Netanya.

Maccabi Netanya and Betar Jerusalem produced the best game of the season. Maccabi took the field without a win in their last six games, but immediately played to show their supporters that this was an incredible run of bad luck rather than the team's true capability. Within five minutes Yigal Menachem shot Netanya into the lead from a Mordechai Haifon pass.

But facing them were not just any team, but Betar Jerusalem in high gear though playing yesterday without Eli Ohana, who was hit by the flu. Uri Malmilian put Betar ahead with a 20-metre freekick and then scored his 10th goal of the season. He drew level with Ohana at the top of National League scorers from the penalty spot after he had been tripped by Shimon Menachem.

Maccabi Netanya really started at Betar in the second half, led by Yigal Menachem who scored his second goal from the penalty spot, following goals by Shimon Shitrit, Sami Malkin put Betar 4-2 ahead, but Menachem and Netanya were not done yet as the striker headed his third goal in the 46th minute.

The home team created several more scoring chances which were not turned to goals by Chanan, Haim and Koenig. Levy, as goalkeeper, did his best to save the injured Yigal Malmilian in the second half, held firm. That Betar could score four goals without Ohana leading the attack showed their strength and depth. The Jerusalem team are now heavy favorites to win the league championship for the first time in their history.

The win of the day was watched in Beer Sheva where Hapoel Lod won 1-0 with a Vicky Peretz goal after half an hour to give Lod their fourth consecutive win. But even Lod cannot match the remarkable run around of Hapoel Jerusalem, who scored their 7th consecutive win. (See Match Report).

When Yehoshua Feigenbaum, pushed by Betar Netanya, who had taken them to the top of the National League in two seasons, took over



FOR NOUGHT. - Hapoel Petah Tikva's Nir Levin slides one by Maccabi Haifa 'keeper Avi Ran (Hanoach Guttmann)

MATCH REPORT Hap Jerusalem 2, Hap Hadera 1

By YORAM KESSEL
The country undeniably belongs to Betar Jerusalem. But the capital is not their's alone.

Seven is the happy number for the Jerusalem clubs. While Betar were extending their National League lead to seven points in crackerjack fashion in Netanya, their Cinderella sister Hapoel yesterday chalked up a remarkable record - their seventh victory in a row. Other clubs might have done just as well in the past, but never after losing all but one of their six opening fixtures.

It was difficult, mighty difficult yesterday afternoon at the YMCA ground. There are those who doubt whether despite the current political drive to gain acceptance into European soccer, Israeli footballers are really ready for the task. Questions are asked whether the players have the guts, the commitment, the aptitude.

To judge by this marvellously competitive game from the top of the Second Division, albeit between the two very best outfits in the division, those doubts should be laid unreservedly to rest. There was commitment galore, skill in abundance and a Texan ten-gallon hat full of exciting moments in both goalmouths.

Even the many Betar fans - starved of football in the capital - had to applaud this performance by the lesser lights of Jerusalem

BASKETBALL

The haves and have nots

By DON GOULD
Post Basketball Reporter
The 15th and 16th rounds of the National Basketball League, being played tonight and Wednesday, figure mainly to help the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. While Maccabi Tel Aviv sit all by themselves at the top of the standings, the rest of the league is tighter than a drum.

The battle for the upper positions behind Maccabi rages on, with the importance of home court advantage in the playoffs hanging in the balance, but the real struggle is in the bottom third.

When the regular season's 22 rounds are completed and the top eight teams enter the playoffs, the bottom two teams will be relegated to the second division for the coming season. The ninth and tenth place finishers stay in the league, but will have to wait until next year to resume action. The playoffs begin on Wednesday with team No. 1 hosting team No. 8, No. 2 hosting team No. 7, and so on.

The first seven places seem reasonably assured. Only the positioning of the teams remains a question. The eighth and final playoffs position is still up for grabs. The intrigue here lies in the closeness of the race. The same four teams fighting for the last playoff berth are also in the thick of the battle to avoid being relegated. Hapoel Ramat Gan, sitting all alone on the bottom, are not mathematically eliminated from the playoffs.

Aside from tonight's doubleheader at the Yad Eliyahu Sports Palace - where fans can see two games for the price of one ticket - the most crucial contest of the 15th round has Maccabi

RUGBY

Israel beaten 34-6 in Dijon

Jerusalem Post Reporter
DIJON. - Stade Dijonnais exploded with a 30-point second half to defeat the Israeli National rugby team 34-6 at the Gaston Gerard Stadium here yesterday.

Though Stade Dijonnais threatened a few times in the first half, Israel managed to keep the game tight. The half-time score was only 4-0.

The turning point came early in the second half when the Stade Dijonnais forwards intercepted a pass from an Israeli line-out and passed the ball along the entire back line for the try.

The home forwards dominated the rest of the game, spilling Israel's scrumming and running effectively. The forwards ran in four of the seven Stade Dijonnais tries.

Israel's try was set up by a legitimate 60-metre march down the field following a scrum. Deep in Stade Dijonnais territory, Israel formed a ruck and after a powerful pass, Elisha Rubin drove on the ball for the long Israeli score. Ofir Hakevy converted moments before the final whistle.

Jerusalem now has two soccer sides again. All that the capital lacks is a decent stadium.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Maccabi Netanya	(11) Maccabi Haifa	(21)
Hapoel Jerusalem	(10) Hapoel Lod	(11)
Hapoel Kfar Sava	(14) Betar Netanya	(01)
Hapoel Petah Tikva	(12) Betar Tel Aviv	(00)
Hapoel Be'er Sheva	(08) Hapoel Ramat Gan	(01)
Hapoel Ashdod	(13) Hapoel Hadera	(01)
Hapoel Beer Sheva	(09) Hapoel Haifa	(01)
Hapoel Ramat Gan	(15) Hapoel Be'er Sheva	(01)
Hapoel Hadera	(16) Hapoel Ashdod	(01)
Hapoel Haifa	(17) Hapoel Lod	(01)
Hapoel Be'er Sheva	(18) Hapoel Petah Tikva	(01)
Hapoel Ashdod	(19) Hapoel Kfar Sava	(01)
Hapoel Ramat Gan	(20) Hapoel Jerusalem	(01)
Hapoel Hadera	(21) Hapoel Haifa	(01)
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Hapoel Ramat Gan	(25) Hapoel Hadera	(01)
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Hapoel Haifa	(27) Hapoel Be'er Sheva	(01)
Hapoel Be'er Sheva	(28) Hapoel Ashdod	(01)
Hapoel Ashdod	(29) Hapoel Ramat Gan	(01)
Hapoel Ramat Gan	(30) Hapoel Hadera	(01)
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Hapoel Be'er Sheva	(33) Hapoel Ashdod	(01)
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Hapoel Ramat Gan	(35) Hapoel Hadera	(01)
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Hapoel Be'er Sheva	(83) Hapoel Ashdod	(01)
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Hapoel Be'er Sheva	(98) Hapoel Ashdod	(01)
Hapoel Ashdod	(99) Hapoel Ramat Gan	(01)
Hapoel Ramat Gan	(100) Hapoel Hadera	(01)

SOCCER ROUND UP

After 13 rounds

1. Hapoel Haifa	2. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	3. Hapoel Ashdod	4. Hapoel Ramat Gan	5. Hapoel Hadera	6. Hapoel Haifa	7. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	8. Hapoel Ashdod	9. Hapoel Ramat Gan	10. Hapoel Hadera	11. Hapoel Haifa	12. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	13. Hapoel Ashdod	14. Hapoel Ramat Gan	15. Hapoel Hadera	16. Hapoel Haifa	17. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	18. Hapoel Ashdod	19. Hapoel Ramat Gan	20. Hapoel Hadera	21. Hapoel Haifa	22. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	23. Hapoel Ashdod	24. Hapoel Ramat Gan	25. Hapoel Hadera	26. Hapoel Haifa	27. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	28. Hapoel Ashdod	29. Hapoel Ramat Gan	30. Hapoel Hadera	31. Hapoel Haifa	32. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	33. Hapoel Ashdod	34. Hapoel Ramat Gan	35. Hapoel Hadera	36. Hapoel Haifa	37. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	38. Hapoel Ashdod	39. Hapoel Ramat Gan	40. Hapoel Hadera	41. Hapoel Haifa	42. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	43. Hapoel Ashdod	44. Hapoel Ramat Gan	45. Hapoel Hadera	46. Hapoel Haifa	47. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	48. Hapoel Ashdod	49. Hapoel Ramat Gan	50. Hapoel Hadera	51. Hapoel Haifa	52. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	53. Hapoel Ashdod	54. Hapoel Ramat Gan	55. Hapoel Hadera	56. Hapoel Haifa	57. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	58. Hapoel Ashdod	59. Hapoel Ramat Gan	60. Hapoel Hadera	61. Hapoel Haifa	62. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	63. Hapoel Ashdod	64. Hapoel Ramat Gan	65. Hapoel Hadera	66. Hapoel Haifa	67. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	68. Hapoel Ashdod	69. Hapoel Ramat Gan	70. Hapoel Hadera	71. Hapoel Haifa	72. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	73. Hapoel Ashdod	74. Hapoel Ramat Gan	75. Hapoel Hadera	76. Hapoel Haifa	77. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	78. Hapoel Ashdod	79. Hapoel Ramat Gan	80. Hapoel Hadera	81. Hapoel Haifa	82. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	83. Hapoel Ashdod	84. Hapoel Ramat Gan	85. Hapoel Hadera	86. Hapoel Haifa	87. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	88. Hapoel Ashdod	89. Hapoel Ramat Gan	90. Hapoel Hadera	91. Hapoel Haifa	92. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	93. Hapoel Ashdod	94. Hapoel Ramat Gan	95. Hapoel Hadera	96. Hapoel Haifa	97. Hapoel Be'er Sheva	98. Hapoel Ashdod	99. Hapoel Ramat Gan	100. Hapoel Hadera
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Gunners seek to get their manager to eat his words

LONDON. - English league leaders Arsenal are clearly intent on making their manager George Graham eat humble pie. The Gunners stretched their unbeaten run to 15 games with a 3-0 win over Luton yesterday.

Early in the season, Graham had been adamant that his squad were not strong enough to mount a serious title challenge. Since then the London Club have picked up 32 points out of a possible 36. Second half goals from Niall Quinn, Tony Adams and Martin Hayes, his 12th of the season, ensured that Arsenal would celebrate their centenary on Christmas Day with a healthy five-point lead at the top of the table.

While Arsenal continued to relish life at the top, their nearest challengers Notts Forest and defending champions Liverpool laboured to goalless draws.

Forest, the first division's leading scorers, were unable to breach a Southampton defence which had conceded 32 goals in 18 matches, several key players and league outings. Arsenal lacking their usual fluid approach, failed to get the better of Charlton even though the London side were reduced to 10 men for the last half hour when substitute Robert Lee lashed off with an ankle injury.

On the last shopping Saturday before Christmas, the English and Scottish league programmes were considerably shortened. Freezing pitches in Scotland led to a number of other matches being postponed.

Graham, who was a member of the team that won the league and cup "double" in 1971 - the last time the Gunners won the title - said he still did not know how good the current side was.

"They are all pulling together and the camaraderie is terrific," he said. "The team covers up for any individual bad game. We go through patches when we don't play well but because of the togetherness, we manage to pull through."

But he still maintained it was too early to talk about winning the title. "If we are still there at Easter, I think we might be in with a chance. It was the same with the double side. We never thought about the title until the last week of the season," he said guardedly. (Reuter, AP)

Hu Na still wrestling with pain of defection

SAN DIEGO (Reuter) - Four years after defecting to the United States, China's Hu Na is still trying to balance the pain of deserting family and friends against making her mark on the professional tennis circuit.

The shy 23-year-old, once her nation's top-ranked woman player, created a political furor when she declared her intention to seek asylum in the U.S. while competing in the 1982 Federation Cup in California. While diplomats haggled over her future, Hu's career was put on hold and, for nine months, she remained hidden in virtual isolation at her lawyer's flat in the Chinatown neighbourhood of San Francisco.

Ranked only 278 in the world in 1984, Hu has since battled against a number of nagging injuries and back problems in a bid to establish herself on the women's circuit and justify her decision to defect. This year, she finally broke into the top 100 and ended the year ranked 99th - hardly a major achievement. But for Hu, a little compensation for sacrificing her nation, her people and her family.

In Asia, Hu is still regarded as a superstar. She endorses several products and is overwhelmed with interview requests whenever she plays a Far East tournament. "It's nice that people like me," says Hu, who expects to gain U.S. citizenship in a year or so. "But I prefer to be not noticed so much."

"I missed China when I first came over. I still do. But I have new friends now. Everyone is very nice to me."

She understands English well enough to laugh when she does not quite put the right combination of words together. She also speaks it well enough to discuss the matter of her defection.

Hu maintains she is happy living in the U.S. - "I'd like to live here forever. I've been all over the world but the U.S. is home for me". The pain of loneliness is, however, clearly evident in her voice.

Her family in the Chinese province of Czechuan do not own a telephone, and correspondence



LONELY FIGHTER. - Hu Na. (Reuter telephoto)

Playoff possibilities are endless - nearly

Going into the final weekend of NFL play, all five National Conference playoff spots had been nailed down, but the American Conference drought offers a myriad of baffling possibilities.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE EAST

New England can clinch the division title by beating Miami on Monday night. If New England and the Jets both lose, New York will win the division based on a better conference record. If the Patriots lose, they can still clinch a wild-card berth with any combination of two losses by Cincinnati, Seattle or Kansas City. The New York Jets have clinched a wild-card spot, and can clinch the division title if New England wins.

Miami can be a wild-card team if they beat New England while Cincinnati, the Raiders,

Giora lends his golden touch to Hapoel Petah Tikva

By PAUL KOHN
Every generation of footballers produces a "super star." If Uri Malmilian falls into that category today, Giora Spiegel is Israel's golden boy in the previous era for both Maccabi Tel Aviv and the National team.

Before Spiegel there were Nahum Steinach and Aharon Amar, and in his early days, Israeli football had "Shiye" Glazer, Eli Fuchs and goalkeeper Yaacov Chodorov.

Aside from the venerable line of golden boys, there is another category of Israeli stars: those who played European and British football. Measured by their success in those arenas, Spiegel, Avi Cohen and Vicky Peretz could top the bill. Perhaps not by coincidence, all played for Maccabi Tel Aviv. Avi and Vicky were returned and still play in the National League.

Giora Spiegel, now a young 39 years old, is the only "manager" in Israeli football and has been in charge at Hapoel Petah Tikva for the past three years. He and coach Avraham Grant, 32, who has been a coach at the club for the past three years, work as a team on the European model. Not since the heydays of Hapoel Petah Tikva, when they won the league championship five seasons in succession from 1959 to 1963 and had Steimach to tuck in the goals, has a Petah Tikva team looked as good as Spiegel's side this season.

"Today, Hapoel Petah Tikva is a solid team with an excellent blend of experience and talented young players. I believe we rate among the four best teams in the league and our prospects are bright," Spiegel said last week. His team had just lost 3-1 to Bnei Yehuda in an away game, but before that won three matches on the trot scoring ten goals.

There is no secret to their success. Though not a wealthy club, Spiegel prides himself that it is run purely on professional criteria. Training is properly organized and strictly adhered to by all players. Grant coaches the players, assures their fitness and chooses the team. He and Spiegel decide on tactics but it is the manager who plans the long term programme. "We work systematically to achieve our aims. We are

(Hanoach Guttmann)

TENNIS

Berger reaches Jo'burg semi

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Top Israeli woman tennis player Iliana Berger, 20, reached the singles semi-finals over the weekend in Johannesburg on the fourth and final leg of the \$40,000 WTA South African circuit, marking her best performance in the series.

In the semi-finals, seeded Berger was beaten 6-4, 6-0 by top-seeded home player Kathy Rimech, after defeating Britain's No. 4 seed Kathy Rimech 6-1, 6-4 in the quarters and South African Pamkette Ross 6-2, 6-4 in the second round.

Berger, who twice reached the quarter-finals earlier on the circuit, won three WTA computer points in all, which will give a boost to her current 35th place in the world singles rankings.

Steffi Graf, the world's second-ranked women's tennis player, won her third successive West German Women's Indoor singles title yesterday when she beat unseeded Helke Thomas 6-2, 6-3 in the final.

The sports pages are edited by Philip Gillion and Yoram Kessel.

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Just a minor affair

IN other democratic societies where the personal accountability of cabinet officers is not a joking matter Haim Bar-Lev would have to resign.

On Thursday, the High Court censured him sharply for the manner in which he handled what has come to be called the Rafi Suissa affair. This affair, involving the recently resigned Prison Services Commissioner, bears similarity in parts to the Shin Bet affair.

Here too the problem started when three senior officers, in the Prisons Service, complained about the behaviour and decisions of their boss. Eventually, if reluctantly, Bar-Lev agreed to meet them. But in the meantime Suissa relieved them of their jobs, shunting them to the side, on the grounds that they no longer retained his confidence.

Unlike Mr. Peres who in the Shin Bet matter resisted any kind of probe of the security services' chief, Mr. Bar-Lev, to his credit, asked the police comptroller to investigate.

But, as in the Shin Bet affair, the deposed complainants were not prepared to be penalized for fulfilling what they saw as their responsibility to the Prisons Service and its proper administration. They appealed to the High Court for reinstatement to their posts.

The wheels of justice turned rather more slowly than the work of the police comptroller. His report was completed first and submitted to the minister. It was held confidential, but hints that it was highly critical of Suissa and more or less vindicated the complainants, filtered through.

However, Mr. Bar-Lev continued to support his commissioner and continued to keep the complaining officers in effective exile.

The High Court on Thursday pulled aside the curtains. It found on behalf of the three officers and ordered that they be returned to their original posts. And in doing so it cited, though in general terms, the incriminating evidence gathered by the police comptroller against Suissa, evidence which according to the Attorney-General bordered on the criminal offence of fraud and breach of trust by a public servant.

Because Suissa has in the meantime resigned, the Attorney-General decided not to test this "border" by prosecuting him in a court of law.

Moreover, the High Court also found it appropriate to specifically criticize Mr. Bar-Lev for his "unreasonable" handling of the affair.

Loyalty to a personal appointee under duress is of course an admirable quality. On that ground Mr. Bar-Lev cannot be faulted. But when that loyalty is also blind, when it involves proven injustice to others, and when it damages the institution for which the minister is responsible, it becomes dereliction of duty.

Now there is a new prisons commissioner, and the three officers, after the court's ruling, will presumably get their jobs back.

Mr. Bar-Lev has refused comment. He probably assumes - and correctly - that the affair, now closed, will soon be forgotten without a ripple.

It can also be assumed that the accountability of the governors to the governed in this country will remain a queer alien value.

POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. THE EUROPEAN economic community is spending almost 1,000 times more on supporting tobacco-growing than on fighting cancer, the EEC commission has acknowledged.

In a written reply to a member of the European Parliament, the commissioner for agriculture, Frans Andriessen, said the EEC was spending around \$805 million to support tobacco prices within the community in 1986.

It has allotted \$6.3 million for cancer research and prevention over the next five years, the reply said.

P.S. "BIG BEN," the world's most famous clock, relayed a different set of chiming around the globe recently when a 150-year-old part of the striking mechanism snapped in two due to metal fatigue.

An engineer working on the clock, housed in a tower at the House of Commons, said BBC - which relays the chimes live on its World Service - had called him in the early hours of the morning to tell him about the problem.

"One of the 'dongs' didn't 'dong,'" he said. The clock has now been repaired.

HANUKKA

(Continued from Page One)

They put a dribble of cheap jam on top and charge 70 agorot for them. Have you ever tried to eat one of them, a few hours after it was baked? It's like eating a lump of cement," Zippora Zilberman, of the Zilberman cake shop and cafe on Masaryk Square said.

Her son Shaul had decided to bake doughnuts only for a week before Hanukkah, instead of a month before, so as not to disappoint his regular customers, she said. "I told my son: Don't bake any doughnuts. It's not worth it, we'll lose money. But he got up at 3 a.m. and went to the bakery," Zippora complained.

Shaul, who had just filled a bag with 10 doughnuts for a customer, broke open a doughnut to show me how much jam he had put inside.

"Look, this is cake dough. It's got eggs and milk and loads of jam in it, not like those from the regular bakeries. They're made of yeast, flour and water, that's all."

He admitted his doughnuts were bigger this year than last, due to the price and weight controls, and were therefore less light and fluffy than they should have been. "I'm losing money on them. It's like selling any other yeast cake for less than one shekel. But what can I do, it's Hanukkah," he sighed.

CHRISTMAS

(Continued from Page One)

Before that time, according to Kapikian, the Greeks had no right to clean any part of the Armenian Chapel in the north of the Church of the Nativity.

Both sides cite the work of a British officer, Capt. Gladstone, who attempted in 1918 to formulate in writing the *status quo* surrounding the cleaning. But their interpretations of his writings differ.

Kapikian produced a draft agreement dated 1976 in which the three sides "agreed that no one from the Greek and Armenian communities clean those parts on Cleaning Day." But the agreement was unsigned. "The Greeks backed out," said Kapikian. "But in practice that agreement was implemented until three years ago - when they tried to extend their rights."

The Armenians blame Diodorus personally. They say that under the previous Greek Patriarch, Benedictus I, the dispute, though it surfaced periodically, was settled each time amicably.

Diodorus spiritedly denied this. Both he and other members of the Greek Brotherhood said that they personally, in their youth, had climbed from the ladder to a beam, clambered along the beam and cleaned the now-disputed section of wall. "We demand justice from the Israeli authorities. We are ready to submit our case to any panel of experts."

He noted that the Greek Patriarchate had been "good to Israel," leasing its prime sites in Jerusalem "including the site of the Knesset and parks for beautifying the city. We do not seek recompense, only justice."

Kapikian said he was "sure the government will stop the Greeks" and insist that the cleaning be carried out in accordance with the authorities' decree. "It is a matter of prestige for the Israeli government. Under the Turks, the British, and the Jordanians the government's decree was binding. Why not under the Israelis?"

THE "Israel connection" in the recent arms shipments to Iran has aroused a public debate regarding the desirable strategy vis-a-vis the war. By and large, political and academic circles in Israel still adhere to the traditional approach advocating support of Iran, on the grounds of the inherent geopolitical affinity of interests between the two countries (i.e., their being national minorities in an Arab Middle East).

This view has been recently challenged by another (and much smaller) school of thought which emphasizes the benefits of making some inroads into Baghdad. According to the latter line of argument, Iraq's attitude towards the Arab-Israeli conflict has undergone a profound moderation since the beginning of the war, and Israel should exploit this positive change to the fullest.

The common denominator of these two approaches is that both conform to conventional wisdom by viewing the indefinite prolongation of the war as being in Israel's favour: the longer the war, the weaker both belligerents will become and the less their ability to threaten the security of Israel, or their interest in doing so.

The questions that should be raised are to what extent this strategy is still valid, and whether the Iran-Iraq War has not entered the sphere of "diminishing returns" from Israel's point of view. Indeed, it could be argued that as far as Israel's strategic interests are concerned, the Gulf War has played its role; all the war's possible benefits have already been exhausted whereas its prolongation entails considerable risks for external actors. Israel's best interest, therefore, lies with the earliest termination rather than the indefinite continuation of the war.

TWO MAJOR reasons underlie this conclusion. First, the termination of hostilities at the present stage means a strategic draw, a balance of weakness where neither of the belligerents has a marked edge over its rival. The prolongation of the war, on the other hand, significantly increases the likelihood of an Iranian victory with all its adverse implications for Israel's national security.

Just as the general consensus in September 1980 that Iraq would

quickly prevail had evolved in mid-1986 into a belief that an Iraqi collapse could be imminent, so it has once more shifted - this time to the view that the war will drag on indefinitely. Yet, the recent stalemate on the battlefield should not obscure the steady improvement in Iran's military position vis-a-vis Iraq since early 1984.

Having realized the futility of their persistent thrusts into Iraq from mid-1982 onwards, the Iranian leaders in early 1984 abandoned their strategy of frontal attacks in favour of conventional operations directed by the professional military. During 1984, Iran made considerable efforts to turn its Revolutionary Guards (*Pas-daran*) into more "conventional" units and to re-establish the working relationship between them and the regular army.

The Iranian efforts proved successful. In March 1985, Iran launched a big offensive which managed to breach the Iraqi lines at several points and which was repulsed by Iraq only with great efforts as well as casualties. In 1986, Iran scored more impressive achievements: in February, Iran gained its first significant foothold on Iraqi territory when it occupied the peninsula of Fao at the southern tip of Iraq; in July, Iran retook Mehran (in the central front) with comparative ease, and in September it managed to drive a few miles into Iraq in Kurdistan.

True, given Iran's severe shortage of war material (particularly of major weapons systems such as tanks and fighting aircraft), its ability to achieve a conclusive military decision may be questioned. Yet a decisive military victory might not be necessary for Iran to win.

Because the war has been a prolonged clash of national wills, Iran can readily hope for a breakdown in

Efraim Karsh

Iraqi morale to precipitate a victory. Such hopes are not unrealistic. To date, Iraqi morale has been buttressed by an artificially high standard of living, a relatively impermeable system of defences and highly repressive security apparatus. The erosion of one or more of these interrelated factors (not an unlikely possibility) could seriously undermine the collective will.

BUT EVEN if Iraq's morale remained impervious to Iranian pressures, the prolongation of the war does not necessarily work in Israel's favour. In fact, a strategic draw at the present stage would leave both belligerents militarily weaker rather than a draw attained after some more years of fighting.

This is due to the fact that contrary to the economic dislocation occasioned by the war, the military capabilities of both belligerents (and especially those of Iraq) have become much more formidable. The Iraqi Army, for example, has grown from 200,000 troops (12 divisions employing some 2,750 tanks) in September 1980 to some 600,000 (29 divisions and 4,650 tanks) in late 1986. The Iraqi Air Force, during the same time period, has been increased from 332 fighting aircraft to 500. The Iranian Army, though incapacitated by material privations, has also increased its strength, from a force of 150,000 troops at the beginning of the war to some 305,000 (and 350,000 Revolutionary Guards) in late 1986.

Both armed forces have also gained valuable combat experience which in turn has considerably enhanced their operational, organizational and

logistical capabilities as well as the quality of their military leaderships and command-and-control systems. The recent Iraqi long-range air raids clearly illustrate this point.

This ostensibly paradoxical situation derives from two interconnected factors: the operational nature of the war after Iraq had completed its withdrawal from Iran on the one hand, and an external interest - above all that of the superpowers and the Arab states of the Gulf - in preventing an Iraqi collapse on the other.

Reliance on the combination of an extensive defensive system and unquestioned material superiority enabled Iraq from June 1982 onwards to defend its own territory at a relatively low direct military cost. Similarly, Iran's abandonment of "human wave" tactics in favour of conventional war operations in 1984 significantly reduced its casualties as well as material losses.

In these circumstances, where Iraq did not see much hope of wearing Iran down by direct pressure on the battlefield, it tried to force its rival to end the war by extending it to the rear. This led to a series of strategic exchanges which inflicted heavy economic and civilian losses on both Iran and Iraq while leaving their armed force largely intact.

The international concern regarding the adverse implications of an Iranian victory has so far rallied widespread support for Iraq and has allowed Saddam Hussein to claim that Iraq is the frontline state in a war between the whole Arab nation and Revolutionary Iran. A group of most unlikely bedfellows are doing their utmost to ensure that Iraq does not lose this war.

Given this state of affairs, one can hardly expect any decrease in Iraq's military capabilities. As long as the

war goes on, Iraq will be fully compensated for its material losses whereas its military casualties remain very limited indeed. An Iraqi collapse, should it occur, will therefore not result from a conclusive defeat on the battlefield but rather from the breakdown of national morale (perhaps, after a limited Iranian gain). This means that an Iranian victory, with its consequent change of leadership in Baghdad, would place Iraq's military potential in the hands of a far more dangerous regime. On the other hand, Iraq's ability to withstand the Iranian pressures for some more years would only increase and improve its military capabilities.

Israel's best interest, therefore, lies in the immediate termination of the war. Such an eventuality would leave both belligerents in a precarious balance of weakness; they will be forced to maintain the present level of mobilization in anticipation of a future conflagration, without at the same time gaining any combat experience. For Iraq, the ending of hostilities would most probably mean a considerable drop in financial and military aid; the deep sense of urgency that has driven the Arab states of the Gulf as well as the Soviet Union to support Iraq generously as long as it faces a real danger of collapse will then no longer exist.

A common argument used by those advocating the continuation of the war is that its immediate termination will enable Iraq to direct its formidable military might against Israel. Such a view, however, ignores the fact that a few more years of fighting will only make the Iraqi forces facing Israel at that time stronger, far more experienced and better equipped. In the case of an Iranian victory these forces will be guided by an extreme fundamentalist ideology.

Israel's ability to bring about the termination of hostilities is virtually nonexistent. The least it can do is to abstain from adding its (small) weight to the efforts to keep this war going on.

The writer is a member of the Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies, and a political science lecturer at Tel Aviv University.

Whales and the Jewish question

Patricia O'Donovan

a similar awareness of the fate of very distant peoples. While we tend to be well-informed concerning the imposition of sanctions against South Africa in order to pull down apartheid, how many are aware that a boycott has been instituted against Norway for its violation of the International Whaling Commission's zero quota on Minke whales? After years of international public pressure, the IWC has imposed a ban on commercial whaling to allow this decimated species a chance at survival. By their continued ransacking of maritime resources in the face of this IWC ban, however, Norwegian fishing companies are pushing a remarkable species into extinction.

The boycott is much more than a piddling storm raised by environmentalists. In the past three years, fish contracts totalling more than \$10 million annually have been cancelled in the U.S., including one by Long John Silvers, the country's largest seafood restaurant chain with more than 2,000 outlets. Even this, however, is small compared to the loss that the Norwegian fishing industry stands to suffer at the hands of the American government. Under the terms of the Pelly Amendment, which allows the banning of fish products from any country violating IWC conventions, President Reagan is empowered to embargo Norwegian fish imports. These amounted to some \$350 million in 1985. On August 4, Reagan declined to im-

pose sanctions - against the recommendations of his own secretary of commerce - because the Norwegian government "contemplated compliance."

In a recent ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court concerning the degree of latitude permitted the executive branch in the Congressionally-dictated certification process, preceding the imposition of economic sanctions against whaling nations, Justice Thurgood Marshall wrote a minority opinion touching on the topic of species extinction. Citing Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*, he wrote: "I am troubled that this court is empowering an officer of the executive branch... to ignore Congress's pointed response to a question so long pondered: 'Whether Leviathan can long ensure so wide a chase, and remorseless a havoc; whether he must not at last be exterminated from the waters, and the last whales, like the last man, smoke his last pipe, and then himself evaporate in a final puff.'"

Animals, whether they be Jonah's leviathan or of more modest proportions, possess surprisingly strong power as moral agents. The animal rights movement, once derided as a haven for "funny people," has blossomed in the U.S. and Europe in recent years. Seminal books such as Peter Singer's *Animal Liberation* and Tom Regan's *The Case for Animal Rights* have had a perceptible impact, which is gradually being

translated into public policy.

In the U.S., for instance, an Ivy League university that was the target of an animal rights raid that exposed abuses found itself facing public censure and threats of cuts in public funding. The same university undertook internal reforms and now has the first-ever endowed chair in animal ethics.

The heightened sensitivity of government agencies was evidenced in a recent six-month funding cut-off by the National Institutes of Health to another Ivy League university - again due to animal care deficiencies. In the private sector, the Revlon cosmetics company has funded research into alternative testing techniques in an effort to repair the enormous public relations damage it suffered after thousands of rabbits were blinded in toxicity tests.

SOME of the same new sensitivity and consciousness has gradually percolated into Israel, and its educational and research institutions. The change has sometimes come as university teaching assistants, faced with sacrificing platoons of frogs, fish and birds for the edification of bored-stiff pharmacology and agriculture students who want only the necessary academic credit, begin to ask if the blood and guts spilled in the lab is really worth it.

Loosely-organized efforts in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem have directed scientific and public attention to animal abuse. However, if liberating movements experience three stages - ridicule, discussion and adoption - as suggested by John Stuart Mill, then the concept of animal rights in Israel is still mired between non-recognition and ridicule.

Through protest and education, basic concepts of animal rights may yet become part of Israel's social beliefs and public culture. The enormous educational efforts invested in wildflower and wildlife conservation

have already repaid Israel handsomely with resurgent fields of red poppies and reinvigorated desert mammal populations. The introduction of an animal rights perspective into these educational initiatives could only serve to energize them.

The sources of Jewish tradition concern themselves with the welfare of animals because their abuse is regarded as an offence against justice, against an unacceptable ordering of relations between species. Numerous moral and legal considerations of animals are spread throughout Talmudic literature, all deriving from the prohibition against *Tza'ar l'ba'alei ha'im* - "causing pain to living creatures."

Both wanton slaughter and inflicting pain (whether gratuitous or "necessary") are expressly condemned in rabbinic literature, which admonishes compassion and mercy no less for animals than for human-kind. In the Book of Jonah, it should be remembered, the Lord spares Nineveh from divine punishment as much for the sake of its cattle as the human souls it contained. In a radical but logical extension of this animal/human equation, one must wonder whether food sustenance obtained by the violation of animal rights or environmental trespass risks designation as *ashak* - the product of unjust oppression or exploitation.

When we look at the fish freezer in the stores where we shop, we can choose between attractive packages of breaded fish sticks from Norway versus simple plastic bags of sole from Israel's small fishing fleet. My purchase decision is as much political as gastronomic: I choose for whales I have never seen but whose right of species survival I respect.

As a Jew, species survival seems more than a little important.

The writer is a graduate student in zoology at the Hebrew University.

READERS' LETTERS

POINT TO THE GROUND

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - When I served in the U.S. army during World War II, there was a strict rule: all weapons at all times anywhere, when not in use, whether loaded or supposed-to-be not loaded, must be pointed to the ground. And then, there was no such thing, whether stateside or overseas, as soldiers carrying their weapons in the streets, or riding on public conveyances, unless on duty.

Recently, I was on a fairly lengthy bus trip out of Jerusalem. There were several standing passengers, one a soldier. His Uzi, slung over his shoulder, hung horizontally - and its muzzle pointed directly at the head

of a sitting child! Watching from some rows back, this made me extremely nervous. But I have seen this sort of carelessness, as I call it, many times here.

I can't quote odds on it, but the chance of accident is always there. If, unfortunately, we must have a military, and if the system requires that soldiers have their weapons with them even when off duty, in public places and at home, then at least precautionary measures, such as the "point-to-the-ground" rule, should be rigorously emphasized in their training.

Jerusalem.

ABE KRAMER

PROBLEM SOLVING

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - I greatly appreciated Aryeh Rubinstein's coverage of the Los Angeles Aliya Demonstration Project (December 5), but I fear that a quotation attributed to me gives the wrong impression of the counselors' role: "But if the person is wavering, unsure or has personal problems, we may have several meetings, and may even try to talk him out of aliya."

If problems are identified which might predictably be aggravated instead of improved by moving to Israel, the counselor will caution the person about the consequences of aliya and help initiate a constructive problem-solving process, which

might include consideration of other alternatives besides aliya. But the decision ultimately rests with the client. If a "poor risk" client decides to make aliya, rather than trying to "talk him out of" it, the counselor will do everything possible to help him develop the knowledge and skills needed for a successful kitta.

I should also like to make it clear that the Aci presentations were most helpful and relevant, particularly the activities coordinated by Olga Rachmilevich and the description of "culture shock counseling" by Nomi Raz.

Jerusalem.

BARBARA L. INGRAM

TREES FOR TEDDY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - As a token of approval of Teddy's stewardship of Jerusalem and our thanks for his never-tiring constructive activities on behalf of our city, a group of well-wishers are planting "Trees for Teddy" in the Green Belt around Jerusalem (observing *Shmita*).

Those who wish to join should call at room 106 of the Keren Kayemet Office (National Buildings, corner of King George Street and Keren Kayemet Boulevard), or send a cheque marked "Trees for Teddy," addressed to room 106, P.O. Box 283 Jerusalem 91002. Price per tree: NIS 5.

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